

$$y = y_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$y = y_0 b^{nt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3(2)^x \\ & \rightarrow 3e^{\ln(2)x} \\ & \rightarrow 3 \cdot 2^x \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \cdot 2^{0.7x}$$

$$3e^{\frac{0.7 \ln(2)}{1} x}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{6}$$

6.4

Exploration 1

This observation is *Newton's Law of Cooling*, although it applies to warming as well, and there is an equation for it.

If T is the temperature of the object at time t , and T_s is the surrounding temperature, then

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - T_s). \quad (1)$$

Since $dT = d(T - T_s)$, Equation 1 can be written as

$$\frac{d}{dt}(T - T_s) = -k(T - T_s).$$

Its solution, by the law of exponential change, is

$$T - T_s = (T_0 - T_s)e^{-kt},$$

where T_0 is the temperature at time $t = 0$. This equation also bears the name **Newton's Law of Cooling**.

$$y = T - T_s$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ky$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -k dt$$

$$\ln y = -kt + C$$

$$y = Ce^{-kt}$$

$$y = y_0 e^{-kt}$$

EXAMPLE 6 Using Newton's Law of Cooling

A hard-boiled egg at 98°C is put in a pan under running 18°C water to cool. After 5 minutes, the egg's temperature is found to be 38°C . How much longer will it take the egg to reach 20°C ?

SOLUTION

Using Newton's Law of Cooling with $T_s = 18$ and $T_0 = 98$, we have

$$T - 18 = (98 - 18)e^{-kt} \quad \text{or} \quad T = 18 + 80e^{-kt}.$$

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To find k we use the information that $T = 38$ when $t = 5$.

$$38 = 18 + 80e^{-5k}$$

$$e^{-5k} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-5k = \ln \frac{1}{4} = -\ln 4$$

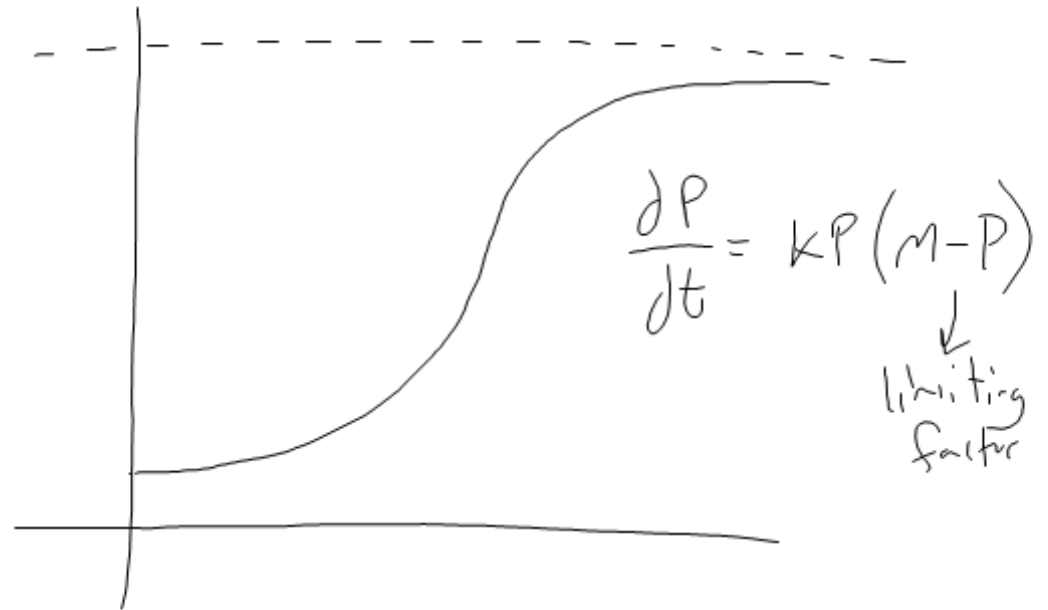
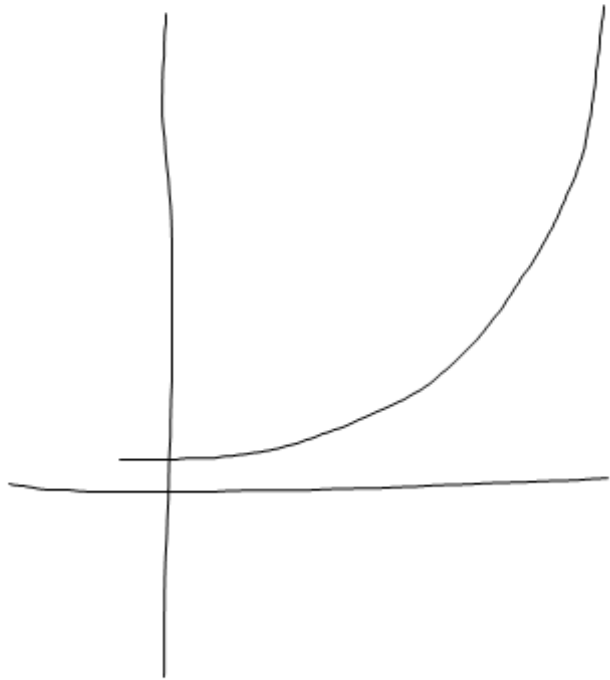
$$k = \frac{1}{5} \ln 4$$

The egg's temperature at time t is $T = 18 + 80e^{-(0.2 \ln 4)t}$.

Graphically We can now use a grapher to find the time when the egg's tem-

Expl. 2
6.5

Logistic curve



6.5

#19-22, 23, 26, 31, 32, 37



#21+22

long divide
first



no need
to "show"



ex. 6